

## Amusements.

**AMERICAN ART GALLERIES**—Day and Evening—Verstegen Exhibition.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC**—2 and 8—The Old Homestead.

**BOJOU OPERA HOUSE**—2 and 8—A First Night.

**BROADWAY THEATRE**—2 and 8—The Yarn of the Guard.

**CALINO**—2 and 8—The Yarn of the Guard.

**DALY'S THEATRE**—2 and 8—The Yarn of the Guard.

**DOCKLANDS**—2 and 8—The Yarn of the Guard.

**EDEN MUSEUM**—2 and 8—The Yarn of the Guard.

**GRAND OPERA HOUSE**—2 and 8—A First Night.

**HARRISMAN'S PARK THEATRE**—2 and 8—Waddy Goggin.

**LYCEUM THEATRE**—2 and 8—Sweet Lavender.

**MADISON SQUARE THEATRE**—2 and 8—Partners.

**NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN**—Autumn Exhibition.

**NIGHTS**—2 and 8—The Two Sisters.

**POLO GROUNDS**—11—Football.

**PALMER'S THEATRE**—2 and 8—The Winter's Tale.

**STAR THEATRE**—2 and 8—Crystal Palace.

**STANDARD THEATRE**—2 and 8—Monte Cristo, Jr.

**THE AVENUE THEATRE**—2 and 8—Othello.

**14TH STREET THEATRE**—2 and 8—The Woman Hater.

**3D-AVE. AND 63D-ST.**—American Institute Fair.

**THRAVE AND 10TH-ST.**—Gottsbarg.

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## Business Notices.

**TRIBUTE TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.**

Daily, 7 days a week, 1 year, \$2.00; 6 mos., \$1.25; 3 mos., \$0.75.

Daily, without Sunday, 1 year, \$1.50; 6 mos., \$0.85; 3 mos., \$0.50.

Sunday Tribune, 1 year, \$1.00; 6 mos., \$0.55; 3 mos., \$0.30.

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Main office of the Tribune, 154 Nassau-st., New York.

Address all correspondence simply "The Tribune," New York.

**BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.**

Advertisements for publication in the Tribune, and orders for regular delivery of the daily paper, will be received at the following branch offices in New York:

Branch Office, 1238 Broadway, 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

No. 550 Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts., till 8 p. m.

No. 333 West 25th-st., till 8 p. m.

No. 760 3d-ave., near 57th-st., 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

No. 1220 3d-ave., near 57th-st., 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.

No. 180 East 125th-st., near 3d-ave., 10 a. m. to 7:30 p. m.

Union Square, No. 153 4th-ave., corner 14th-st., till 10 p. m., near 6th-ave.

**IN OTHER CITIES.**

Washington—1,325 F-st. London—20 Bedford-st., Strand.

## New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1888.

## TEN PAGES.

## THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

**Foreign.**—The City of New-York reached Fast Light in six days and seventeen hours from Sandy Hook; she stopped to aid some suffering fishermen on the way; on Monday she encountered the cyclone. — Mr. Bright's condition is much improved. — The debate on the Irish Land-Purchase bill was continued in the House of Commons. — Further testimony regarding crimes in Ireland was heard by the Parnell Commission. — Russia, it is said, contemplates another big loan. — The proprietors of the Orient Line of steamers have offered to build three steamers for the Dominion Government to cross from Plymouth to Halifax in five days. — Domestic.—Senator Farwell, of Illinois, and Governor Morehouse, of Missouri, were among General Harrison's visitors. — The organization of a Democratic G. A. R. is being pushed rapidly, with headquarters at Indianapolis. The details of the plan will be made public this week. — All the coal mines in the Monongahela Valley are to be shut down from December 1. Over 6,000 men will be thrown out of work. — The monument to John McClellan, the tragedian, was unveiled at Mount Moriah Cemetery, Philadelphia. — There were three new cases of yellow fever at Jacksonville, with two deaths. — The cornerstone of the new public library building in Boston was laid; an original poem by Oliver Wendell Holmes was read. — Fragments of wreck bearing the name of the steamer Allentown have been washed ashore near Colasest, Mass.; the Boston steamer Worcester was three days overdue at Halifax. — The confession of Hronok, the Bohemian Anarchist, was repeated in court in Chicago. — Gardner, the opium smuggler, was found guilty in the United States court at Auburn, N. Y. — City and Suburban.—The Republican Campaign Committee announced the disfranchisement of the whole VIIIth Assembly District as a remedy against the treachery of its leaders. — Much progress toward a peace in the trunk line difficulties was made in a conference between the presidents of the Pennsylvania and New-York Central roads. — General W. T. Sherman's wife died from heart disease. — Extensive preparations were made to celebrate Thanksgiving day by services in the churches, feasts for the poor, matinees in the theatres, and sports of various kinds. — First performance of German Opera for the season at the Metropolitan Opera House. — The cornerstone of the Progress Club's new club-house was laid. — Overdue steamer. — The Citizens' Committee say they will continue to work for High License. — The jury in the Kelly murder case disagreed. — Stocks opened strong, later were lower on a speculative deal in Rock Island, but closed strong.

**The Weather.**—Indications for to-day: Light showers; slight thermal changes. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 47 degrees; lowest, 40; average, 42 3-4.

The exercises in connection with laying the cornerstone of the new building of the Boston Public Library were made memorable by a poem written for the occasion by Dr. Holmes. The Autocrat is growing old, if age be counted by years, but in his latest verses there is no sign of decaying powers.

The Criminal Court in Chicago was not a comfortable place yesterday for nervous people. A dynamite was on trial, and a large number of bombs found in his house were brought in for identification. Subsequently Inspector Bonfield described the destructive work done by one of the bombs with which he experimented on a prairie. The plot in which the Bohemian Anarchist was concerned appears to have been deep-laid, and the evidence so far given is strong. More stringent laws in regard to having dangerous explosives in one's possession would be a wise step toward repressing the murderous tendencies of the Anarchists, if they cannot be kept out of the country altogether.

No fault is to be found with the Citizens' Committee on High License because it has decided not to draw up a High-License bill for submission to the Legislature until after the report of the Excise Revision Commission is handed in. There is a prospect that the Commission itself may report a High-License bill, as it has full power to do. Its doing so would be a severe blow to Governor Hill, whose purpose in proposing the creation of the Commission was to divert attention from the High-License issue. Should the Commission not include provisions for High License in the law which it is expected to report on January 10, there will be plenty of time to get a High-License bill under way so that in case of a veto ample opportunity to override the Governor's adverse action will be afforded.

There are two sides to the question of awards for damages by reason of the construction of the elevated railroads. That the railroad peo-

ple and the property-owners should ever agree was out of the question, and the reference of the matter to commissioners or arbitrators seems eminently fair. Much fault has been found with the first award, however, and it is said that owners of property affected will hereafter prefer to take their chances in the courts. In the case in question the owner thought \$10,000 fair compensation; the commissioners awarded \$5,000. It is pointed out by Commissioner Armstrong that at the rate of compensation asked in this instance the total amount of damages to be assessed on the elevated companies would reach the enormous sum of \$137,000,000. The injury caused by the elevated structures has, of course, been considerable, but it cannot reasonably be claimed that these figures fairly represent it.

## CONGRESS RE-PUBLICAN.

Credit is due to the Governor of Tennessee—great credit, instead of the censure which a recent telegram made him seem to deserve. The telegram stated that he had decided to throw out the votes of two whole precincts, because there were ex parte allegations that a few illegal votes were cast at each. The Democratic Sheriff who first certified the votes cast and afterward attempted to make "amended" returns did not seem to have pretended that the number of illegal votes was enough to affect the result. Nor did it appear that they had legal power to alter the returns once forwarded, or that the Governor had power to go behind or change them. Dispatches now state that the Governor has decided that he has no such power, that the vote of entire precincts cannot be thrown out because it is alleged that some illegal votes were there cast, and that he will issue the certificate to the Republican candidate for Congress, Mr. Evans, who was elected on the face of the returns. Considering the pressure brought to bear on a Southern Democratic Governor to make a partisan decision for the supposed benefit of his party, the action of the Governor as now reported shows a praiseworthy fidelity to the law.

The Secretary of State, according to other dispatches, differs from the Governor, and declares that he will not sign the certificate of the Republican Congressman. That will not matter if the Governor issues the certificate as he has decided, for the other contested cases are getting settled in a way to insure a Republican organization of the House. In Louisiana, according to dispatches of Tuesday, the State Board of Canvassers decided to give the certificate for the 11th District to Mr. Coleman, who was elected on the face of the returns. In Maryland Governor Jackson on Tuesday signed the certificate of Mr. Stockbridge after unexplained delay. Perhaps Mr. Gorman has concluded that the Democratic party cannot afford to count in a majority of the House. The decision of the State Board in Virginia on Tuesday seems to have been in favor of the Republican candidates in the 1st and 11th districts. In West Virginia it is stated that the Democrats have decided not to attempt by legal entanglements to prevent the issue of certificates to two Republicans. According to these reports, there is no longer any doubt that a majority of those receiving certificates of election will be Republicans.

Afterward will come the contests, and in action upon these the next House ought to set an example of integrity and promptness. It is astonishing in how great a number of districts the pluralities this year appear to have been less than a hundred. Where there is supposed to be real reason to question the legality of votes or returns, in such cases as these, a contest is not to be regarded as a partisan attempt to defeat the will of the people. But the House ought to reach a decision as promptly as possible. Under Democratic control decisions have repeatedly been deferred so long that the power to vote for a contested district has been practically stolen for nearly the entire Congressional term. A Republican majority will decide contested cases more promptly. In a different and usually a much larger class of cases hitherto no substantial ground for contest has appeared, and the contestant has nevertheless been rewarded for setting up an impudent partisan claim by a large pecuniary allowance. It is a good time to set the precedent that no allowance whatever shall be made in favor of a contestant who comes to the House without substantial and strong evidence to support his claim.

## BISMARCK'S NEW TITLE.

The conferring of the degree of Doctor of Divinity upon Prince Bismarck is something more than an academic compliment. The theological faculty of the University of Giessen would not have ventured to bestow the title without consulting him in advance. He is too great a personage in Germany to be embarrassed with university honors without his previous knowledge and consent. The learned doctors of the Evangelical faith would not have been so presumptuous as to take liberties with the grim Chancellor, the arbiter of the destinies of Europe. He may have desired the distinction and prompted their action, or else have acquiesced in their purposes when he was made acquainted with them. In either case his motives cannot be readily discerned. The acceptance of the degree seems at first sight a freak of the cynical humor which is characteristic of the man; but grave reasons may have determined his action.

The Latin eulogium which accompanies the degree describes the Chancellor as "the great and unique man who with singular fidelity has dedicated and still dedicates his service, nay, his life, to three Emperors, and, undaunted and unweary, fears no one but God, and humbly intrusts all human affairs to His governance." This seems an echo of the Chancellor's stirring speech in the Reichstag not long ago, when he declared that the Fatherland, strong in its armaments and secure in its alliances, "feared God, and nothing else in the world." The maintenance of peace by means of the most formidable preparations for war mankind has ever known he has identified with the Providential order for the government of the modern world. As long ago as the stormy legislative debates that preceded Sadowa he was convinced that the divine government of the universe was not a God of Parliaments. Discussion, he asserted, would never bring about German unity. "The decision," he exclaimed, "will only come from God, from the God of battles when He lets fall from His hand the iron disc of destiny." Twenty-five years of service as a King's man on battle-field and in Cabinet have confirmed his faith in what he regards as a divine Gospel of armaments and menaces of war. "The fear of God," he now assures the Reichstag, "makes us wish to foster peace. He who attacks Germany will find it armed to a man, every one having in his heart a firm belief that God is with us." He has reduced armaments and standing armies to a religious system. He looks upon it as the divine method of governing the kingdoms of the earth. With him it is a fundamental article of religion. But where there is religion there must be theology. The Chancellor naturally desires recognition as a theologian. Not content with being hailed as the prophet of a new dispensation of Provi-

dential order, he may have craved recognition from a theological faculty as a Doctor of Divinity.

The theologians of Giessen have not neglected to make a denominational use of the occasion. In their academic Latin they refer gracefully to the Chancellor as the approved counsellor of Evangelical Kings, the protector of the Established Church and the defender of the Protestant faith. Similar were the eulogies when the Prince, victorious in his diplomatic campaigns against Austria and France, rashly challenged the Vatican to an irreconcilable conflict and shouted: "We shall not go to Canossa!" The successive compromises and surrenders which have followed that declaration of war have impaired the prestige of the defender of Protestantism. The repeal of hostile legislation against the Roman Church, and the appearance of the Pope as the Chancellor's political ally in the last general elections have brought that disastrous campaign to an inglorious end. Prince Bismarck may have welcomed the bestowal of the degree as a testimonial of which he stood somewhat in need. Not for a long time has he been proclaimed the valiant protector of the Protestant faith and the powerful ally of Evangelical religion. As a Doctor of Divinity, eulogized in the choicest Latin of the Giessen theologians, he may confidently hope that his diplomatic intrigues with the Vatican will be blotted out of remembrance.

## THE DECISION AGAINST CORNELL.

The decision of the Court of Appeals declaring Cornell University incompetent to become seized of the residuary estate of the late Mrs. Jennie McGraw Fiske, by reason of a clause in the charter, since abrogated, limiting its maximum possessions to \$3,000,000 in value, is a severe reverse to the institution as a party to Professor Fiske's suit to break the will. Points of law are involved on which the case can be carried to the United States Supreme Court, and the decision now rendered is therefore not necessarily final. Mr. Henry W. Sage, one of the trustees and the most generous benefactor of Cornell now living, is reported to have said that an appeal would be taken, and on this point his information and his wishes would probably coincide. There is neither propriety nor advantage in anticipating the ultimate issue, but it is of course apparent that the university has lost a great deal of ground by the harmonious decisions of the General Term and the Court of Appeals, and that if the chances were reduced to the basis of a wager the odds would be heavily against it. Though the lawyers who represent Cornell on the Board of Trustees and before the courts still express a belief in ultimate success, they cannot fail to recognize the gravity of the situation.

Undoubtedly a practical blunder was made when the trustees, in anticipation of large bequests from Mrs. Fiske and the reasonable hope of other legacies, postponed obtaining a revision of the charter, which would have made the present suits impossible. Such a revision was procured so soon as it was asked for, and might as easily have been procured years before. As for the technical defence, that the university, while enjoying the income of the land-scrip, was not its owner in such a form and degree that the principal could be reckoned as part of the \$3,000,000 to which the unrevoked charter limited its property—there is probably at least an intellectual satisfaction to lay minds in finding that the eminent Appeals Judges refuse to take that view of the matter. And such a sense of satisfaction is not inconsistent with a sincere regard for the welfare of the institution, nor indeed with a sincere regret that a provision of the charter should have put in peril so large an addition to its resources.

There has always been, and in the nature of things always must be, a wide divergence of opinion as to the part which Professor Fiske has taken in this litigation. Friends of Cornell who are not friends of his naturally feel a bitterness which they make no attempt to conceal. But, on the other hand, friends of Professor Fiske, who may also be friends of the university, contend that a decent self-respect compelled him to adopt a course by which he designs to rebuke individuals rather than to injure the institution which he served long and devotedly. Undoubtedly they find support for this view in the general belief that he is now enjoying his leisure in the accumulation of literary and artistic treasures for its benefit, and that he has devised all his property to its treasury.

Whatever the final result of the litigation may be, every friend of sound learning will rejoice to know that Cornell University is sure to possess before many years one of the noblest libraries in the country. Mr. Sage having guaranteed the completion of the building without regard to the issue of the suit, The broad lines upon which the foundations of Cornell were laid, and the devotion and liberality of many enlightened men, have combined to make the institution a credit to the State and Nation.

## FRIENDS TO BE DREADED.

President Cleveland has reason to pray to be delivered from his friends. As one way of accounting for his defeat, the claim is set up that the public mind was poisoned against him by the private circulation of stories attacking his home life, and representing him as an intemperate and brutal husband. "The New-York Times" enjoys the doubtful honor of having been the first to promulgate this theory. Its example was promptly followed by "The Evening Post," and now by "The Springfield Republican," and before long we shall no doubt have a general whine all along the line. It is charged that these stories were deliberately and seditiously coined and set afloat by the Republicans as a part of the policy of their campaign; that they shrewdly recognized the necessity of keeping such scandals out of the newspapers, because their publication would only react upon their authors; and that therefore the work was done by colporteurs who carried the tales from house to house among their acquaintances, and so eventually spread them far and wide.

It is almost incredible that such trash as this should be believed by persons outside of an asylum for the feeble-minded. Such stories were, it is true, current, not only during the campaign, but for months and even years before it began. They were never taken up by the Republican press, not because Mr. Quay had a private corps of mind-poisoners at his hand, but because reputable newspapers were not willing to discuss them, even to deny them. They were stories to be let alone, like all the other innumerable scandals that are born and die in a day in the heated atmosphere of Washington, and most of all should they have been left alone now. It is further true that the persons most conspicuous in fomenting such gossip were Democrats, who were embittered against Mr. Cleveland by slights which he seems to have taken pains to put upon almost everybody within his reach. It is further true that the first publication of this sort was made at the St. Louis Convention by an avowed friend of Governor Hill. Even when this had been done it was the Mugwump allies of the Democracy which took most pains to acquaint

the country with the fact that a gross attack had been made upon the President of the United States. THE TRIBUNE showed its respect for the office, and for the man because of his office, in ignoring this publication and the gossip which has been afloat during the campaign. Now that it has ended in Mr. Cleveland's defeat no intimation of the existence of such stories comes from the Republican papers, but on the contrary, from the Mugwump press, and apparently the only friends he has left in the party. It is a pity that the political waters, already turbid enough, should have been fouled by such a publication. We have no means of knowing Mr. Cleveland's views upon the incident, but he has a right to be indignant that his family life, which the press of the country have without distinction of party treated with so much generous cordiality, should be pawed over in public in this style.

Mr. Cleveland was defeated for public reasons, and there were plenty of them. There is no need of any such extravagant voyages of discovery as this to find out why General Harrison has been elected. No doubt the propagation of these scandals by malicious and vulgar Democratic politicians may have had the effect to confirm some persons in prejudices against Mr. Cleveland which they had already conceived, and here and there may have been a vote changed by them, although no well-authenticated case of that kind has come to light; but any person who believes that they had any serious effect upon the canvass should at once be examined by physicians with a view to placing forcible restraint upon his actions. In any case, it is an ineffable idiocy to accuse Republicans as they are accused by these papers, seeing that the Republican press without exception bore themselves with great circumspection in the matter, and showed a respect for the dignity of the Presidential office in which Mr. Cleveland's next friends are lacking.

## FAST VERSUS FEAST.

After abolishing all ecclesiastical days and seasons, the old Puritans of New-England proceeded to establish two anniversaries of their own, namely, Fast Day and Thanksgiving Day, as best representing the severe simplicity of their religious life. Of these two days, there is little doubt that Fast Day was much more akin to the genius and character of these grim and earnest men. Nevertheless Fast Day has not only failed to become a National institution, but even in Massachusetts, where it originated, it is now only observed as an occasion of much unorthodox feasting, amusement and sport—a sort of Thanksgiving Day in a minor chord. Thanksgiving Day, on the other hand, has grown into a National proportion with the joyful consent of everybody. Even the Roman Catholic Church, so conservative in matters of this kind, has at last, through Cardinal Gibbons, recognized it as a religious festival. And thus it happens, strangely enough, that a festival created by men who hated the Church with all the hatred of which such men were capable has become in its observance one of the very ecclesiastical festivals which they fondly hoped to destroy.

Both the decadence of Fast Day and the remarkable growth of Thanksgiving Day are interesting facts, when taken together. It was entirely natural that the Puritans should have thought much of a Fast Day, when their religious predilections and the unsmiling character of the nature with which they had to contend are borne in mind. But the modern Puritan—if indeed there is such a person in the old sense of the word—has wandered far from the joyless introspective ideals of his ancestors, as embodied in the Day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer. The Day of Thanksgiving, with its suggestions of happiness, amplitude and contentment, answers much more nearly to the thought, not only of the modern Puritan, but of the modern American. The average citizen of to-day, surrounded as he is by so many undeniable evidences of individual and National prosperity, and looking upon a future pregnant with promise, sees neither reason nor reason in putting on sackcloth and ashes. The note of his life is one of unbounded optimism, unclouded by any qualms as to his own deserving of the good things spread before him. Problems there are, undoubtedly, both social and National, which must some day be met and solved. But he believes that everything will ultimately come out all right. In the meanwhile, the good cheer and the good nature that cluster around the thoughts of Thanksgiving Day are to him the most perfect outward expression of his easy-going contentment with his lot.

Thanksgiving Day, then, is the apotheosis of our prosperity and happiness as a people. It has become a great fact in our life, because it has thrown its tendrils into the home, and in its character reflects the thoughts and aspirations of our home life, tinged as this home life is with a deep gratitude for the many blessings which we enjoy. Long may it continue thus to flourish and by its annual recurrence impress upon the people that in the intelligent appreciation and use of these blessings may be found the true antidote to that blighting spirit of pessimism which is so fatal, alike to individual happiness and National prosperity.

## WHY THEY ARE THANKFUL.

General Harrison is thankful because it is widely felt that the wide felt hat of his grandfather fits him just beautifully.

Levi P. Morton is thankful because what's the matter with him is that Morton's all right.

Grover Cleveland is thankful that his not forcing the fighting for free trade in 1884 may have prolonged his life at least four years.

Allen G. Thurman is thankful that, although he lost the Vice-Presidency, he still can boast of a wardrobe full of large, voluptuous bandannas.

Warner Miller is thankful that whenever he appears in public the popular choir falls to singing: "His not in mortals to command success."

David B. Hill is thankful that personally he is not so sorry that Brother Cleveland got left.

Hugh J. Grant is thankful that by selling his stable he has shown that he believes, with the old proverb, that "the Mayor is better than any horse."

Joel B. Erhardt is thankful that his worth and popularity are tested by his polling more votes than incumbent Hewitt.

Abraham S. Hewitt is thankful that, any way, as Cogan must admit, he was not last in the race.

James J. Coogan is thankful that, knowing better, next time his motto shall be "a check on my ambition and no check on the bank."

Republicans are thankful that it has been demonstrated in the sight of all men that the G. O. P. is O. K.

The Democrats are thankful that there is nothing to prevent them from taking less interest in 1888 than in 1892.

Samuel J. Randall is thankful that it was none of his funeral.

Chairman Quay is thankful that no one in the future will be apt to understate the efficiency of a Quaker gun.

Chairman Brice is thankful that, like the poet Wordsworth, his heart leaps up when he beholds a Rainbow that needs chasing.

The Tribune is thankful that, being as good as it is handsome, its circulation and its advertisements are increasing and multiplying and replenishing the earth at an amazing and inspiring rate.

"The Sun" is thankful that its tariff convictions shine out triumphantly in the fierce, dark-blue light of party defeat.

"The World" is thankful that its affidavit editor is so faithful.

"The Times" is thankful that it cannot be mandamus into stating how lean is its condition and how yet leaner are its prospects.

"The Post" is thankful that, with the decline

and fall of Cleveland, it may hope that it will not often be confronted with its notorious commentary upon one of the virtues.

Senator Blackburn is thankful that he is no such person as that fellow Rucker.

Judge Rucker is thankful that he is no such person as that fellow Blackburn.

Colonel Watterson is thankful that, although politics may have proved disappointing, the star-eyed goddess of draw-poker was never feeling better.

Dakota is thankful that in all probability she will soon be able out of her own experience to guess the conundrum, "What constitutes a State?"

The turkey is thankful that, if he cannot boast, like another Abou Ben Adhem, that he loves his fellow-men, he is permitted to claim that his fellow-men love him.

Uncle Sam is thankful that it has been decided by the tribunal of last resort, even the American people, that the policy of protection for home industries is the best policy.

John Bull is thankful—but, then, is he?

Hidmah people in Philadelphia are up in arms because the street-car companies have been overworking their horses and using animals not fit to do hard work. A crusade has been started, and all employees who drive overworked animals are to be arrested. Is not this zeal somewhat misdirected? Why not arrest the presidents and officers of the companies? They are the real offenders. To punish a driver for taking out a team that he is ordered to put on to his car, and let his superiors severely alone, would be a palpable act of injustice.

An interesting item in Sunday's papers stated that three white convicts and one negro were whipped at Newcastle, Del., on Saturday morning, for larcenies and burglaries, receiving from five to twenty lashes each. Most of the civilized world, including all of the United States except Delaware, has outlawed the practice of inflicting bodily punishment on criminals. By the election Delaware was emancipated from the bondage of Democracy, to which it has long been subject, and it is in order to inquire whether the Republican party, when it assumes the reins of power, will be inclined to propose a reform in this matter of corporal punishment. Probably Delaware cannot do better than to fall in line with other civilized communities and commit the whipping-post to the limbo to which the stocks and the ducking-stool were long since consigned.

The action of a few disappointed Democratic politicians in withdrawing from the G. A. R. is followed by threats that a new and strictly "non-partisan" organization of veterans is to be established. The projectors call upon all Democrats now in the Grand Army posts to give up their membership and unite with them in forming a new corps with which political considerations shall be rigidly excluded. Could anything be more grotesque than a "non-partisan" soldiers' organization recruited wholly from the Democratic ranks?

Prince Bismarck, D. D., was a pious lad when he attended the Gray Cloister in Berlin and was confirmed by the celebrated Dr. Schleiermacher. That was before he went to Goettingen to fight twenty university duels or retired to Schoenhausen to live like a roistering country squire and to break his beer-mug on the skull of an ardent revolutionist who was disrespectful in his talk about the Royal family. It was not until he was a Minister of State that he considered it necessary to relate his religious experiences and to apologize for such indiscretions as having his photograph taken in company with a charming opera singer. But madcap as Bismarck was in his youth, and contemptuous of public opinion as he was even in the prime of manhood, his letters and public speeches have disclosed deep religious convictions and a fervent faith. As his Emperor, the first William, was a conscientious Bible-reader, so he, while not much of a church-goer, has been during the greater part of his career a sincere believer in evangelical faith.

Now that the women have taken hold of the question of burning the garbage, perhaps something will be done. The present system, by which we pollute the waters of our beautiful harbor in order to get rid of refuse which could be disposed of in a cleanly and satisfactory manner by burning, is barbarous and ought to come to a stop.

C. M. Hooper, of Montgomery, Ala., is an energetic worker in the literary division of the New South. He has set the Alabama air palpitating with a pleasing mixture of politics and poetry, which he styles "A Democratic Lament." Owing to the pressure on our columns we are limited to this extract: As a Democrat I lament, though of the Whigs they did despise, Not one of 'their sort' by nature, perhaps one of the few in a volunteer, afterward by Democrats conscripted, I can't tell how or why, only things that way drifted, This inability to "tell how or why" lends a delightful mystery to Mr. Hooper's verse.

Good Democrats can be thankful to-day that there has been a Democratic President at the close of a quarter-century of Republican rule. Good Republicans in like manner can rejoice that unless all signs fail there will not be another Democratic President in another quarter-century.

The record of the Life-Saving Service does not lose in nobleness. During the past year, out of 3,563 persons in peril, it saved all but 12, and it preserved so much property that it may be said to have brought in eight dollars for every dollar it cost. It is a shame that the Chief of the service should still be under the necessity of urging the passage of a pension bill upon Congress. The lives of these men are in much greater peril than those of the average soldier, and a provision should be made for their wives and little ones.

## PERSONAL.

Miss Emily Huntington, of this city, will speak on "Domestic Science" to the Boston Young Women's Christian Association to-morrow afternoon and Saturday morning.

The Pope has a plate of light soup served to him four times a day. He never drinks any wine but claret.

Senator Sherman and family have gone to Washington for the winter. Ex-President Hayes and family will be their guests at the inauguration of President Harrison.

Professor Freeman's ear throat trouble has driven him from Oxford to Palermo, where he will spend the winter.

Dr. Vibbert, rector of St. James's, the most fashionable Episcopal church at Chicago, is talked of as a candidate for the Bishopric of Wisconsin. Four rectors of St. James's have already been raised to the Episcopalacy.

Mr. J. Scott Harrison has been visiting his brother, the President-elect, at Indianapolis, and in talking of the circumstance to a "Kansas City Times" man, he said the visit had no particular significance. He continued: "I don't want an office myself, and would not take any one that could be given to me. Furthermore, any supposition that I will attempt to take any part in the distribution of local patronage, directly or indirectly, is a mistake. That is a matter for the Republicans to settle among themselves, and it would be officious for a Democrat to interfere. You know that 'I' and I are on opposite sides of the political blanket. I am none the less a Democrat because he was elected President on the Republican ticket. That is a very good reason why I should make no suggestions to take any part in the appointment of Republican office-holders. No, sir, I am entirely out of politics, as I have already been. I do not want any office myself, and would not recommend anybody else for one."

Mr. Alma-Tadema has built him a new and beautiful house in London. His studio is decorated with silver and hung with heavy tapestry. Mrs. Tadema's oak is fitted with brass work and painted with oak. Her pictures of sixteenth-century life are painted here. Marble and stone adorn all the house. A passage covered with glass and floored with intricate and delicate tile work connects the outer gate with the private lobby.

Talking recently with a London reporter, Mr. Mortimer Menpes, the painter, said: "At present I am studying Paris, and intend shortly to have another exhibition in London of the results. Yes, I take my colors out, and paint in the streets, without waiting

to get to the studio to work up the colors. I don't work with an easel on these occasions. The canvas simply rests on my arm. The exhibition will include several sketches of Trouville. There is no place like London to fill a gallery, but for all that, I am going to New York to see the pictures after I have exhibited here. Then I am engaged on a series of etchings of people who have impressed me, now I am forced to paint in a studio, and now I am forced to paint in a studio, and now I am